

New York, Tuesday, January 7, 1845.

A New Crisis Approaching—The Abolition Question in New York.

We give in our columns to-day, a most remarkable and extraordinary article, purporting to come from the celebrated Alvan Stewart, Esq., one of the principal leaders and representatives of the abolition party in the State of New York, ever since the moment of its organization. This paper may be considered as the manifesto of the abolitionist of this State, numbering now nearly 20,000 in one compact party. It declares their present purposes—their views—their feelings—their notions of Southern slavery—and all the consequences which may spring from such convictions in their minds.

Although we differ entirely from many of the statements contained in this remarkable document, and disapprove in the most decided manner of its denunciations of the Southern planters, we are yet unwilling to withhold any of these matters from the public, because by viewing the whole ground of the crisis which is now approaching in this country on this question, we will be better enabled to see the whole of the matter, and to take time by the forelock, and prevent a *démolition* that would be inevitably fatal to free institutions. There is a bitterness of feeling—a refined energy of reproach—and an obstinate blindness to the really excellent and amiable characteristics of the Southern institution of slavery evinced in all the movements of the abolitionists, which indicate that a spirit of ruthless fanaticism is more engaged in them, than any feeling connected with philanthropy or patriotism. It is proper that all this should be known and clearly discerned. We must not conceal, but expose and grapple with approaching dangers.

We cannot shut our eyes to the various indications of a settled purpose in the various sections of this Union to bring about an important crisis in the history of the country, the end of which no man can foretell. In South Carolina we see the State Legislature and the public functionaries, and the popular voice assuming such a resolute, determined, and energetic character, as clearly indicate that in that region no interference will be permitted with the existing institutions, and no compromise allowed. They even go farther, and denounce any interference with so much bitterness that one would suppose that they would to a certain extent, rather see the dissolution of the Union itself, than any further steps against their domestic institutions matured in any other section of the country. Whilst this is going on in South Carolina, an equally energetic, but directly opposite spirit has just developed itself in Massachusetts—in pamphlets and declarations, in petitions and political movements, the abolitionists of Massachusetts have declared their purpose to be the effecting of a change in the Constitution of the United States, the ultimate abolition of slavery, and the expunging of that clause which gives protecting power to the owners of slaves in the South, or the alternative of a dissolution of the Union at once. This spirit of fraternal discord on the question of slavery is fanned and invigorated and strengthened by the movements in this State, and in the other free States; and on all lands, from all the different centres of action on this question, we see the tokens that some serious collision of public opinion is about to take place throughout the country on this important subject of controversy, now precipitated on us all by the discussions on the annexation of Texas.

During the last fifty years, the Constitution of this country, in its present form, has worked remarkably well. It is true this Constitution in its practical workings has exhibited itself altogether differently from what was anticipated by its founders. It was supposed by these venerable sages that a House of Representatives, emanating immediately from the people, and a Senate coming from the States, would constitute a mutual check, and, united, present a counterpoise to the single influence of the Executive, thus forming a free representative Government of the purest, most liberal, and most energetic character. The political action of the country, under the Constitution, has presented quite different results from those anticipated. The checks and counterpoise have been quite different from the commencement of the administration of Washington, we have seen the organization of two great popular parties, dividing the Union into two great masses, without reference to a House of Representatives or the Senate, and during the last fifty years these two parties, acting on each other indiscriminately through the two Houses of Congress, and through the President, have produced all our legislation—all our negotiations—all the political phenomena, of which the history of the country gives a practical record since that time. The government of this country has disclosed a piece of machinery altogether different from that chalked down in the Constitution. The existence of these two great popular parties, with somewhat different tendencies, and differing only on certain domestic and foreign questions, but generally agreeing on the main principles of the Constitution, has given us all the prosperity which has spread itself over the land during the present century up to this time. If such a natural arrangement of the working elements of the government should be broken up by any new principle of division or disturbance, we do not know what may be the consequence to the peace and integrity of the country hereafter.

Now, then, we hold that the introduction of the element of abolition in the Northern States, with the violent, but quite natural, opposition to that element developed in the South, which has made its appearance during the last few years in this country, constitutes one of the most gloomy and threatening aspects of the present time. We have no time to-day to investigate this subject in all its details. It is too vast to be disposed of in a single article. But enough has been said to show that the aspect of the time is threatening, and threatening from the presence and progress of these disturbing elements. We believe that abolition is a spirit of evil in the North and in the South. This spirit now controls 65,000 voters in the free States. These spirits are called from the "vasty deep" and if they should increase and agitate, the consequences may be the disturbances of the relations now subsisting between the two great parties of the country, and the production of a crisis, ending in civil war, before we know where we are.

We have much to say on this subject before we have done with it.

LOOK AT THE MONEY YOU RECEIVE.—We advise every one who has small dealings to look at the bills offered in payment for work or wares. Just read our money article to-day, in reference to the circulation of a New Jersey Bank, called the "Plainfield Bank," which has extended greatly of late, and is now in a doubtful position, in consequence of this expansion and other reasons stated. It is always best for the working people to be on the safe side. Refuse the bills of all these doubtful banks started at a distance, and take nothing but good New York money for your work or labor! Now that prosperous times are returning, we may expect all the shin-plaster financiers to be busy in their efforts to circulate their trash as they did in former years.

MORMON AFFAIRS.—The Governor of Illinois has sent a special messenger to the Legislature relative to the recent "Mormon Difficulties." It is a lengthy document, and gives a complete history of the occurrence which led to the death of Jos. Smith.—The Governor takes ground against the repeal of the charter of the city of Nauvoo, but is in favor of modifications. Notwithstanding this, it is supposed that the charter will be repealed—the bill to that effect having unanimously passed the Senate on the 19th inst.

BISHOP UNDERDON'S CASE.—The papers are full of all sorts of speculations and statements relative to this remarkable case. In the Sunday paper from which we extracted an article yesterday, and in a penny newspaper which was particularly industrious in circulating a variety of exaggerated rumors, the charges against the Bishop are stated as set forth in the presentment, but not accompanied by the testimony. Thus in the case of Mrs. Butler, the presentment charged the Bishop with rudely putting his hand underneath her clothes, but this lady most unequivocally denied on her examination. The fourth charge was put in the presentment without the oath of any party. It was abandoned on the trial, and the lady referred to in it addressed a letter to the Court complaining of the unwarrantable liberty taken with her name by the presenters. The third charge, with respect to improper liberties with a young lady in a public stage, was made on the oath of a third party who had the matter on hearsay, and it was not sustained by the Court. The great injustice and folly of keeping the investigation secret is now rendered very apparent by the circulation of these exaggerated rumors and statements.

We perceive that the Rev. Mr. Trappier has published a pamphlet, of which a synopsis is given in the *Journal of Commerce* yesterday, narrating the preliminary steps taken in the case, and endeavoring to disprove the allegation that the prosecution had anything to do with the Puseyite controversy. But in this very publication the reverend author acknowledges that the ordination of Mr. Carey led to this inquiry into the immorality of the Bishop, and that it was never thought of before! But the most curious statement is that in the *Courier and Enquirer*, which appears to be placed in a very peculiar predicament with respect to the Episcopate here. After a long investigation of the position into which the Bishop has been reduced, the *Courier* comes to the conclusion which is perfectly analogous to a solution of that mysterious question which could not be settled by Dr. Wainwright and Dr. Potts—"can a church exist without a Bishop?" The church, in this diocese, is now virtually without a Bishop, and the *Courier* appears to be excessively bothered by this awful fact. It pours out a column of lamentation, and winds up by affectionately imploring Bishop Onderdonk to resign, in order that the church may get a Bishop.

The result of this investigation, viewed in its connection with Puseyism, Mr. Carey, the immorality of the Bishop, the character of the clergy, and every thing else with which the case has been mixed up, is certainly most singular. It gives us a glimpse of practices, purposes, conduct and motives of clergymen, that will produce an enduring impression on the public mind of the present and succeeding generations.

It is well known to the community at large, particularly to that portion of it which is called "the ungodly," that the clergy of all denominations claim a monopoly of every thing like virtue, morality, decency, respectability, piety and religion. This claim is put forth on every possible occasion, and with all imaginable pomposity, and in order to enforce it with greater emphasis on the public mind, it is usual for those who present it, to couple with it a condemnation of all those public institutions, elements, and agencies, which are likely to come into collision with the pulpit in governing or influencing the popular mind. We have often seen, for instance, with what violence and incoherence the clergy of the Episcopal church, to say nothing of those of other churches, have assailed the public press, falsely representing it as evil, and only evil, and that continually. They have inveighed at length against the indecencies and impurities of the newspapers, and have labored hard to show that its conductors are the most worthless and corrupt men in existence. But lo! when the curtain is raised, what is the spectacle presented by the daily walk and conversation of these very clergy?

The truth is, that there is a vast amount of hypocrisy, immorality, and impurity in the ranks of the clergy. Amongst those who minister at the altar, there are we know, many amiable, pious, and holy men, learned in their calling, and true to their holy vows and their God. Yet, in consequence of their peculiar condition in the present enlightened age of the world, their *esprit de corps* leads them into the commission of such uncharitableness, hypocrisy, and immorality, as make the angels weep when they look down upon this lower earth, and witness such sad developments as those just revealed to this community.—These things will, we believe, sink deep into the public mind, and ultimately the world will open to a full conviction of the truth that the cause of pure and undefiled religion must look for its best advocacy and vindication, not to a privileged order of priests, but to a free, enlightened, fearless, and virtuous newspaper press. How often have the Episcopal Clergy, declared in their pulpits against such a press! We now find back their impudent denunciations in their very teeth, and direct their consciences, burning to the very centre, to the acts and conduct of their own consecrated confederates.

SCHOOL FOR SEAMEN.—ITS ADVANTAGES TO THE COUNTRY.—With the starting fact staring us in the face, that less than one fourth of the seamen on board American ships are natives, it is strange that no powerful effort is made to bring into service the thousands who are eagerly seeking employment on the seas. In the last few days we have examined into the system of naval schools as introduced by Thomas Goins, of this city, and are constrained to look upon it as the one necessary for this country in correcting the evil of a scarcity of native sailors in our service.

There are now in existence only 9,250 native, and 200 naturalized seamen in the United States.—This number embraces every sailor afloat or ashore who can claim a birthright or any other right to American citizenship. Against this small number our navy gives employment to 7,000 seamen; our whale ships to 17,000; and our merchant ships to 20,000; making a total of 44,000. We have here at a glance the lamentable fact, that our ships are manned by four-fifths foreigners, thus placing our whole national and mercantile marine entirely in their power in the event of a war. In case of any collision with England, we must depend wholly upon the "green hands" from the interior, and upon the Swedes, and all other but the English seamen now in our service. In this view a war between this country and England would be a sad one for us for the three or four first years, or until enough "green hands" become whipped into "ordinary seamen." Would it not be better, in this aspect of the case, to whip the "green ones" into nautical knowledge before a war set in, by establishing naval schools at this port, Boston, Norfolk, and New Orleans? Would it not be better to do this now, when there are so many mechanics and farmers' sons ready to become sailors—ambitious, indeed, to buff the mighty ocean?

The naval school system, such as we have spoken of, was first thought of by an American, whose whole life has been spent among seamen, and who is, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with the wants of Americans in this respect. This system was adopted here four or five years since, and found to work admirably—so well, in fact, that it was abandoned in two years after its organization, by a few old commodores, because it did not originate with them. It has been, however, introduced in France on the plan suggested by Mr. Goins, and was on a visit to that country a year or two ago, and the schools at Bordeaux have now nearly two thousand pupils.

We state these few facts in order to stimulate Congress to move in the matter.

TRIAL FOR ARSON.—The trial of Cicero Winterbottom, for arson, committed in Water street, some months ago, is set down for this day, before Judge Kent, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

OLD BULL'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—The announcement of a farewell concert, with the "Niagara," the "Solitude of the Prairie," and the "18th Psalm," the great compositions of the maestro, drew together a very large and brilliant audience last evening at the Tabernacle. The weather was excessively inclement, and a severe snow storm set in at dark and continued with great violence throughout the evening; but the unparalleled popularity of Old Bull conquered even the elements, and filled the house with fashion and beauty. The following is an exact account of the audience:—

Tickets sold.....1,501
Complimentary.....203
Total.....1,704

This, considering the circumstances to which we have alluded, and which were quite enough to have broken up any ordinary public entertainment, is the greatest and most substantial compliment ever paid to a single artist in America. Of the performance it is not necessary for us to speak in detail. Old Bull was never in better spirits, and never were his splendid talents displayed to greater advantage, notwithstanding the unfavorable construction of the house. He was greeted with loud and enthusiastic applause at every piece, and the *furore* was evidently as great in his favor as it has ever yet been. So far from exhasting his popularity in New York, his frequent appearance has made us better acquainted with his wonderful and almost inappreciable gifts, and enlarged our capacity for enjoyment to such an extent that we never can have too much of him. He is always fresh, always delightful.

During the performance of the "Carnival of Venice," which was frequently interrupted by uncontrollable bursts of applause, a splendid blonde beauty in the west gallery threw a bouquet, made of magnificent white roses, fastened with a white satin ribbon, at the feet of the master. When he had concluded, he took the gift, pressed it to his heart with a low bow to the fair donor, and retired amid a storm of applause and calls, which silenced the driving tempest without. He promptly returned to the stage, and, in a few moments, he was again in a style to render them a fitting token of gratitude, and a parting gift to his friends in New York.

We learn that, after a concert at Newark, and another at Brooklyn, during the present week, Old Bull goes south to spend the winter. In the spring we shall expect him again in New York, where he will be, to use a most expressive figure, "as well come as the flowers in May."

PEACE IN HUDSON.—The news from Hudson and the adjoining counties to Columbia is that every thing is quiet. It is in contemplation to withdraw some of the troops stationed in Columbia county.

[From Albany Atlas, Jan. 4.]
We were informed by a gentleman from Hudson yesterday, that a meeting of Anti-slavery friends held below the city of Hudson, on the 2nd inst., at which the Rev. Mr. Rogers was requested to read a paper. It was stated to the gentlemen while there, that all thoughts of resistance to the laws would be abandoned if they could be assured that no more would be made. A promise, of course could not be given, and the meeting broke up without determining upon any thing, but with the understanding that the Rev. Mr. Rogers would be invited to read a paper on the subject of non-resistance. Last night's party were to go out to capture three false pieces known to be in the hands of the Anti-slavery friends. We were requested to state that a detachment of 30 men of the 1st New York Cavalry, under the command of T. Gough, accompanied the Burgesses on their excursion upon a requisition of the Sheriff on the night of the 21st inst.

We understand, that a few days since, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, lady of William Van Rensselaer, one of the proprietors of the Hudson River, was driving out in her carriage, and encountered a party of Anti-slavery friends in disguise of Indians, who approached and deliberately unharassed the horses from the carriage. They then retired to the woods, and were followed by the ladies, who, whether they should carry off the lady or not. Much to her relief, the decision, after some debate, was in the affirmative, and the ladies were taken to the house, where they were treated with the utmost hospitality, and seemed likely at first to prove a romantic, and to the lady, a disagreeable adventure.

BALLS.—The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans is to be celebrated by a grand military and civic ball at old Tammany to-morrow night. It will be a magnificent affair. The Vice President elect, and other distinguished personages, are to be present.

To-night, at the Apollo, the "New York Brass Band" give their eleventh Annual Ball. If by its predecessors, this will be a very elegant affair.

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate Princeton, Capt. R. F. Stockton, for this port, got under way from the Philadelphia Naval Anchorage yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, and proceeded down the Delaware.

THEATRICALS, &c.
The Ellsler Brothers are performing at Augusta, Ga. The managers of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, effected a re-instatement of the Seguin and Mr. Frazier, for a few nights.

Mr. Potter reopened the Savannah Theatre on the 1st inst., and the same evening, he was assisted by the leading piece, the Lady of Lyons, in which Mrs. Potter sustained the character of Pauline, and Mr. W. G. Jones, that of Claude Melnotte.

John and Miss Jones are playing at the National Theatre, Cincinnati.

Korpony is to be master of ceremonies at the Washington inauguration ball.

A PAPER FOR THE HONORABLE.—A letter from Stockholm, published in the *Albany Atlas*, and became the subject of a discovery has been made in the secret repository of the Equestrian Order—viz: several chests full of documents, which have not been examined for thirty years.—Amongst the papers were found the names of the violators of 1719, 1773, and 1780. Most of the documents are written, and some elegantly bound, and several have a few minutes ago been sent to the printer.

It is said that "Jim Crow" Rice has had his principal Ethiopian epics—"Oleo," "Bone Squash," "Diabolo," &c. &c. &c.—transcribed into German, and that they are to be introduced on the German stage early next spring.

Personal Movements.
The Senate of North Carolina has returned to Mr. Ewell the bill in that body, from which he was expelled a couple of weeks since.

Chief Justice Rogers of the Supreme Court of Ohio, has tendered his resignation, to take effect February 15th.

L. A. Wilmer, Esq., has retired from the editorship of the *Philadelphia Keystone*.

Capt. H. A. Adams, of the United States Navy, has resigned his commission, and has been appointed to the command of the *Mississippi*, with the view of engaging in the occupation of planting.

The Secretary of the Navy gives notice, that "Asia," a schooner, which has been captured by the *Albatross*, and has quarters with ward room officers, and to receive the usual courtesies of such officers.

Key West has recently been incorporated under the name of "Key West," and has now been placed under the jurisdiction of the United States Marshal at that place in rapid progress under the management of Col. Simonton.

L. O. P. French, Esq., has been appointed to the charge of the editorial department of the *Washington Union*, which is to be enlarged and improved.

Fanny Forrester, the gifted lady, known to the world by this attractive name, has been dangerously ill.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.
Police Officer, Jan. 6.—A TOUCH CASE.—Officer Joseph arrested a woman named Jane Wilson, on a charge of robbing a man named Walker of \$60, in a house of infamy, on Saturday night last.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Three men named Wm. Jones, John Marks and John Solomon, were arrested this evening, on a charge of passing and attempting to pass counterfeit bills, and were taken all the way to the Delaware. One of the bills was passed at a jewelry store in Chatham street, by Jones, and Marks attempted to pass one of the same at the store of Thomas S. Miller, No. 118 Chatham street. Officer Lyons arrested the men, and took one of the notes upon each. They were fully committed by Justice Hall.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.—FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Andrew Mulligan, about 25 years of age, fell from the scaffolding at the corner of Fourth street and 7th Avenue, a distance of 13 feet, and injured himself so severely that he died a few minutes ago.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was called to the house on the body of Ann Simmons, of No. 107 Houston street, a native of Cornwall, England, 65 years of age, who died on Sunday night last, of an epileptic fit.

BURNED TO DEATH.—The Coroner held an inquest at the City Hospital, on the body of a lad named Henry Scholz, aged 4 years, who died from the effects of a burn received at the residence of his mother, No. 19 James street, from his clothes catching fire during the absence of his mother. Verdict accordingly.

PAID MAILS FOR THE CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, Coast of Africa, Brazil, and the Cape Verde Islands, the West and North America, and South America, by the 10th and 12th of January, and will take all letters and parcels post paid to Norfolk. The U. S. packet *Fili*, sails the 17th, from Norfolk, with the Over Land Mail, for the Pacific. All letters to be sent by the 17th, will be forwarded by her via Panama. All letters for the Pacific, to be sent by the 17th, will be forwarded by her via Panama. All letters for the Pacific, to be sent by the 17th, will be forwarded by her via Panama.

PURGATORY.

The Canonicity of the Apocryphal Books.

TRADITION versus HERESY.

Judas Maccabeus versus Queen Elizabeth, Edward the Sixth, and Martin Luther.

A LECTURE.

Delivered in St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Dr. Fiske, on Sunday, Jan. 5, 1845.

[CONCLUSION.]

And making a gathering, he sent twelve thousand drachmas of silver to Jerusalem for sacrifice to be offered for the sins of the dead, thinking well and religiously concerning the resurrection.

(For if he had not hoped that they that were slain should rise again, it would have seemed superfluous and vain to pray for the dead.)

And because he considered that they who had fallen asleep with godliness had great grace laid up for them, it is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from sins.—Maccabees xii. v. 43, 44, 45.

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Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—Last evening.—Ald. Drake in the Chair.

Several petitions were read and presented, and among them a remonstrance against the ferry monopolies. Mr. Drake was opposed to passing a resolution on mere rumor. He moved to let it lie on the table.

Mr. Charles had it that a carriage and horses were purchased by some of the Commissioners from the proceeds of the sale of the pork of the Almshouse. It was a resolution purely of equity.

Mr. Henry considered that the Commission should be dissolved, and charged, they could do so and evade detection in this way.

The question on laying on the table was taken and lost.

Mr. Alden moved an immediate reference to the Committee on the subject.

Mr. Henry was of opinion that the matter should be referred to a committee on the subject.

A member moved its reference to a special committee.

Mr. Johnson moved its reference to the Committee on Charity and Almshouse.

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Mr. Alden moved an immediate reference to the Committee on the subject.

Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—Last evening.—Ald. Drake in the Chair.

Several petitions were read and presented, and among them a remonstrance against the ferry monopolies. Mr. Drake was opposed to passing a resolution on mere rumor. He moved to let it lie on the table.

Mr. Charles had it that a carriage and horses were purchased by some of the Commissioners from the proceeds of the sale of the pork of the Almshouse. It was a resolution purely of equity.

Mr. Henry considered that the Commission should be dissolved, and charged, they could do so and evade detection in this way.

The question on laying on the table was taken and lost.

Mr. Alden moved an immediate reference to the Committee on the subject.